

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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CYPRETTA KAWATAI, A NEW SPECIES OF  
FRESHWATER OSTRACODA (CRUSTACEA)<sup>1</sup>

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We have described laboratory experiments demonstrating that the new species *Cypretta kawatai* is an effective predator of *Biomphalaria glabrata* (Say, 1818) a vector snail of the blood fluke that causes schistosomiasis (Sohn and Kornicker, 1972). In that paper we used the name as a deliberate nomen nudum; this name is validated here.

FAMILY CYPRIDIDAE BAIRD, 1845

Genus *Cypretta* Vávra, 1895

*Cypridopsis* (*Cypretta*) *tenuicauda* Vávra, 1895, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., Beih., Jahrg. 12, p. 7, figs. 2, 1-3. Zanzibar. (Type-species by monotypy.)

***Cypretta kawatai*** Sohn and Kornicker, new species

Figures 1-3

*Etymology*: In honor of Dr. K. Kawata, The Johns Hopkins University.

*Holotype*: Adult female, USNM 139850. Length 0.75 mm, height 0.49 mm.

*Paratypes*: USNM 139851. Length 0.70 mm, height 0.42 mm, width 0.43 mm; 140953-140962, 140964-140993.

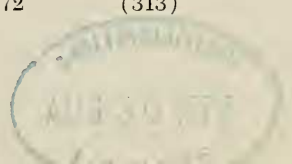
*Material*: Several hundred specimens in all stages of growth.

*Type-locality*: Aquaria in The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Habitat*: Presumed to be freshwater ponds and ditches in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (see Sohn and Kornicker, 1972, p. 1259).

*Diagnosis*: Differs from *C. globula* (Sars, 1889) in the carapace hav-

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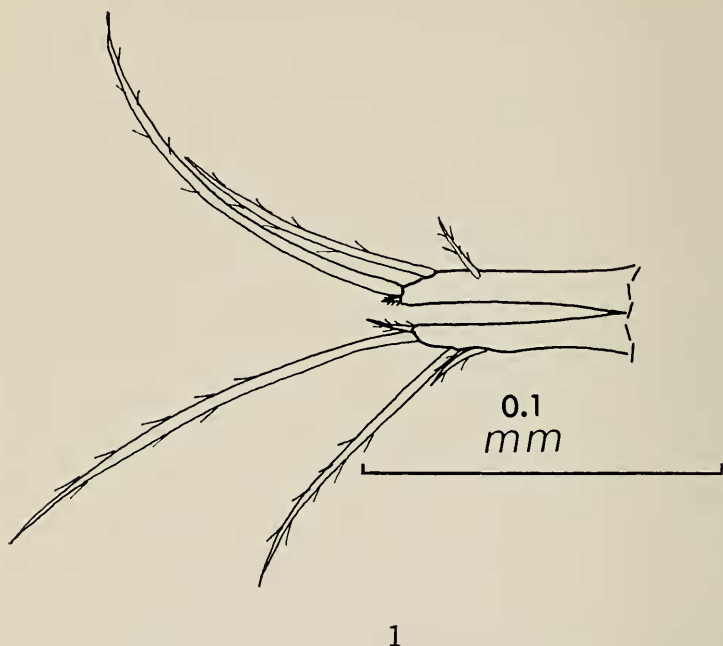
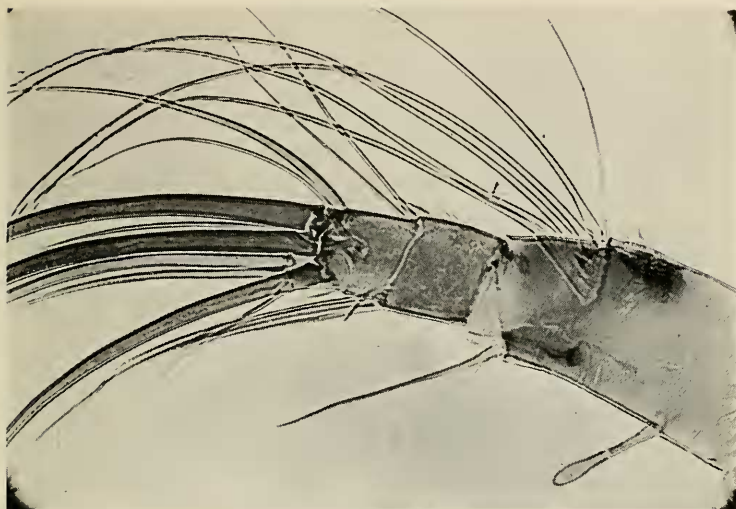


FIG. 1. *Cypretta kawatai* new species, furca, adult female, holotype.

ing more pointed ends in dorsal outline, and in that the dorsal seta of the furca is short, less than one-fourth the length of the adjacent claw; from *C. globulosa* (Sharpe, 1910) in that the length of the "sense club" of the second antenna is between 0.040 mm to 0.048 mm in our species, whereas in Sharpe's species it is 0.052 mm. Males unknown.

A detailed description of the species is in preparation. The above diagnosis validates the taxon in accordance with the Rules in I. C. Z. N. (Stoll et al., 1964).



2



3

FIGS. 2-3. *Cypretta kawatai* new species: 2. left second antenna showing "sense club", approx. 360  $\times$ , holotype; 3. carapace of adult female, paratype, dorsal view, anterior to left, approx. 125  $\times$ . The specimen was treated with Clorox to remove the surface hair.

LITERATURE CITED

- SOHN, I. G., AND L. S. KORNICKER. 1972. Predation of schistosomiasis vector snails by Ostracoda (Crustacea). *Science* 175: 1258-1259, 1 fig.
- STOLL, N. R., ET AL. 1964. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 177 pages. London.